

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C.... TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1825.

[NO. 260.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILIP WHITE.

The term of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.*
No copy discontinued, (except at the option of the owner,) until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

By Authority.

An Act to establish certain Post Roads, and to discontinue others.

[CONCLUDED.]

In South Carolina.

From Hamburg, by Alexander Stuart's, John Middletons', Richard Park's, Edmund Acheson's and Ewell Hill's to Abbeville.

From Columbia, by McCord's ferry, to Nelson's ferry, on the Santee, intersecting the main route between Camden and Charleston.

From Waterborough to the Fork of the Saltwater, St. Bartholomew's.

From Cambridge, by Schuylerville, Queensboro', and Golden Grove, to Greenville Court House.

In Georgia.

From Creek Agency to Tallahassee, in Florida.

From Houston Court House, by Knoxville, Newman, and Fayetteville, to De Kalb Court House.

From Macon by Forsyth and Hamilton, to Covington.

From Athens, to Lawrenceville, in Gwinnett county.

In Tennessee.

From Morgan Court House, by Kings-ton, to Athens.

From Washington to Athens.

From Columbia, by Hurl's Cross Roads, Williamsville, at Rock Spring, Fishing Ford, on Dutch River, Farmington, Munroe's and Fayetteville, to Pulaski.

From Hardinsville, by McNairy Court House and Hardiman Court House, to Tipton Court House.

From Jackson, by Harrisburg, to Dyer Court House.

From Pulaski, by Lawrenceburg, to Wavnesboro'.

From Reynoldsbury, by Paris, Weakley Court House, to Obion Court House.

From Munroe to Tompkinsville, Kentucky.

From Murfreesborough, by Henderson's, Toliver's Store, Beech Grove, Stone Fort, Hillsboro', Pleasant Plains, Caldwell's Bridge, to Jasper, or Marion Court House.

From Jackson, by Haywood Court House, and Tipton Court House, to Daniel Treadwell's on Big Creek.

From Reynoldsbury to Dover.

From Huntingdon, by Gibson Court House, to Dyer Court House.

From Hardinville to Florence, Alabama.

In Kentucky.

From Frankfort, by Gist's, Stennet's, Yeocum's, and Macsville, to Springfield.

From Pike Court House to Tazewell Court House, in Virginia.

From Frankfort, by Christianburg and Robert's Store, to Lynchburg.

From Russellville, in Kentucky, by Elkton, Red River Forge, to Clarksville, in Tennessee, thence to Yellow Creek Furnace.

From Shelbyville to New Castle, instead of going from Frankfort to New Castle, and from Middletown to New Castle.

From Greensburg to Munfordville, by the way of Somerville and Holderman's Iron Works.

From Hopkinsville, by Lindsey's Mill, Flat Lick, Dover, and Paris, to Hunting-ton, in Tennessee.

From Eddyville, by Wardsborough, to Paris, in Tennessee.

From Hardinsburg to Rome, in the state of Indiana, by Stephensport.

From Smithland, by the mouth of Tennessee River, and McCracken Court House, and Mayfield, to Paris, in Ten nessee.

From Glasgow to Edmonton, in the county of Barren.

From Glasgow to Prewitt's Knob, in Barren county.

From Augusta, by Woodward's to Mayfield's or Clavissville.

From Louisville, by Transylvania, Westport, and Lynchburg, to Bedford.

In Ohio.

From Chillicothe, by Greenfield, Leesburg, and Wilmington, to Lebanon.

From Greenville, to Shanesville, in Mercer county.

From Lebanon, by Franklin, German town, Winchester, and Eaton, to Connersville.

From Mount Vernon to Marion.

From Hudson, by Boston, Richfield, and Hickney, to Brunswick.

From Parkman, in the county of Geauga, to Batavia, Huntsburgh, Mont-

ville, Thompson, to Unionville Post Office, and return by Trumbull, Windsor, and Niessopotamia.

From Warren, by Canfield and New Lisbon, to Steubenville.

From Ashland, on the Turnpike, to Warren and Youngstown, to Poland.

From Cadiz, by New Rumley, and New Hagerstown, to Centreville.

From Warren, by Vienna, Brookfield, Hartford, Vernon, Kinsman, Williamsfield, Andover, Pierpont, and Munroe, to Salem.

From Warren, by Boscetta, Mecca, Green, Lebanon, and Lenox, to Jefferson, and return by Wayne, Gustavus, Johnson, and Fowler, to Warren.

From Medina, by Liverpool and Grafton, to Elvira.

From Wooster to Tallmadge.

From Gallipolis to Burlington, in Lawrence county, and to return by Guiandotte and Mercer's Bottom, in Virginia.

From Morristown, by Barnesville and McConnelsville, to Bristol.

From Mansfield, by Busyrius, to Upper Sandusky.

From New Haven to Tiffin.

From Lower Sandusky to Portland.

From Jackson Court House to Portsmith.

In Indiana.

From Rushville, by Graftonville, Brownsville, Liberty, and from thence by Oxford and Hamilton, in Ohio.

From Jackson Post Office, by New Lexington, New Washington, and Bethlehem, to New Castle, in Kentucky.

From Winchester, by way of Noblesville, to Indianapolis.

From Indianapolis to Crawfordsville.

From Princeton, by Petersburg, Washington, Bloomfield, Bloomington, and Martinsville, to Indianapolis.

From Rockport, by Portersville, to Washington.

In Mississippi.

From Columbus, by the Choctaw Agency, Jackson, Port Gibson, Greenville, Washington, Natchez, and Woodville, to St. Francisville, in Louisiana.

From Woodville, by Liberty, Holmesville, Columbia, Augusta, and Winches-ter, to St. Stephen's, in Alabama.

From Jackson, by Copiah Court House, Monticello, Columbia, and Ford's, to Shieldsborough.

From Jackson, by Wicksburg, Warren, and the Rocky Spring, to Port Gibson.

From Washington by Meadville, Monticello, and Monroe, to Augusta.

From Greenville to Petty Gulf.

From Columbus, by Hamilton, and the Cotton Gin Port, to the Choctaw Agency.

From Augusta, by Leaf River, and Green Court House, to Jackson Court House.

From Woodville, to Pinckneyville.

Discontinue all other post roads in said State, except those of the seats of Justice, so soon as the same can be effected consistently with existing contracts.

In Illinois.

From Springfield to Lewistown.

From Gerni, by Fairfield, to Vandalia.

In Missouri.

From New London, on the Mississippi river, by Fayette, on the Missouri river.

From St. Louis, by St. Ferdinand, to St. Charles.

That the Post Road now established, on the south side of the Missouri river, from St. Louis to Boonville, shall pass by the seat of Justice of the county of Gas-
conade.

In Alabama.

From Dale to Marengo.

From Greenville to Montezuma.

From Montgomery to Coosawda.

Discontinue the post route from Au-gusta by Fort Jackson to Coosawda.

And that the Postmaster General be authorized, if by him thought expedient, to cause a mail to be transmitted by water from the City of Mobile to the City of New Orleans.

From Bellefonte, Jackson County, by Gunter's Landing, to Blountsville.

From Athens, Limestone county, by Eastport, to Florence.

In Arkansas.

From Hempstead Court House, by Long Prairie, to Natchitoches, Louisiana.

From Little Rock to Monroe, Louisi-
ana.

And that the present route from Clark Court House, to Natchitoches, Louisiana, be discontinued.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all post routes, which hereafter, within the term of three successive years, fail to yield one fourth of the expense incident to its establishment, shall be discontinued by the Postmaster General, unless in cases where it may be necessary as a connection or continuation of a route or routes: *Provided*, also, That this section shall not be so construed as to deprive the seat of Justice in each county of one mail going to and from said town.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail routes from Morgantown, by Crab Orchard, Kingwood, Armstrong's Cross Roads, Martin's Glad Creek, Billsburg, Leedsville, Beverly, Traveler's Repose, Huntersville, and Frankfort, to Lewisburg. From Hagen's Store, to Morganstown. From Lewisburg to Nicholas Court House, to Kanaway Court House, in Virginia, be, and the same are hereby discontinued.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General may, whenever he deems it expedient, cause the mail to be transported from St. Charles, in the state of Missouri, to Franklin, in said State, by the seat of Justice of Callaway and Boone counties, instead of the route now established by law; and may, also, cause the mail to be transported from Franklin to Liberty, in Clay county, by the seats of Justice of the counties of Saline, Lillard, and Ray, instead of the route now established by law.

H. CLAY.

Speaker House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President Senate pro tempore

Washington, March 3d, 1825.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dr. to 8

ounces.

Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.

Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from

half pint to one gallon.

Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from

half pint to two gallons.

Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow

mouths, from half pint to two gallons.

Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.

Carboys.

Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.

Confectioners' Show Bottles, & preserving do.

Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one

gallon.

Quart and half gallon bottles.

Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship

Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cor-

ncupina, American Eagle, and common

Ribband Pocket Flasks.

Salt Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper

Bottles.

Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.

With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYTTO.

N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets

Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824.

Editors throughout the United States

who advertise for T. W. Dytto by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLINKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton

Saw Gin) is \$500

1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) is 300

1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250

1 do. \$180 (do.) is 180

Foreign Articles.

THE TURKS.

From a conversation with a friend of ours who has travelled, and to whom we feel much obliged for the specific answers which he has given to our many questions, we have collected the following prominent points, in which the Turks differ from us. In their exterior they have nothing of the erect appearance of Europeans or Americans; they bend, and to use a common phrase, lop along with a limpsy gate, that strikes a stranger's notice at once. 2. Their dress is loose, disguising the form, and concealing what we attempt to shew, the general contour of the person. 3. They reverence the beard as we do the short pantaloons, considering it the mark of superiority over the other sex; so they shave the head often and the whiskers never. 4. On entering a house they pull off their shoes. In inviting a person to approach them they use a *repulsive* motion of the hand. 6. In writing, they trace the lines from right to left. 7. The master of the house does the honours of the table by helping himself first. 8. He drinks without noticing the company and his guests drink first and wish his health afterwards. This is not a bad plan. 9. They sleep in their clothes. 10. They are grave and sedate; speak slowly and briefly. 11. They retire to rest early and get up before the sun. 12. The beauty of the foot is in proportion to its size. They color their nails, and eat with their fingers; set cross legged, chew opium, smoke cheboures, believe in the Koran and never walk with the ladies. *Cour. Mirror.*

From the Paris Journal des Debates, March 21.
The state of Europe is remarkable. A short time ago, a word from England shook it to its centre; now, it is alarmed by the silence of Russia. The alliance of crowned heads, which the revolution of Spain had cemented, seems to dissolve before those powerful opposing interests which follow subdued revolutions. The independence of Greece, the independence of Brazil, the independence of all the world, is the subject of debate in the councils of Kings, and may soon be contested on the field of battle. Different interests and the different Powers seem, after a truce of ten years, preparing for a new contest. The universe is in labor; what will it bring forth? The future will soon show. We have not, hitherto, endeavored to pry into its mysteries. It is enough to recollect that Lord Liverpool lately said, peace will not be eternal. One thing is plain, that every state is fortifying its frontiers, or strengthening its institutions, to enable it to influence the decisions of fortune.

Sweden.—A commission appointed by the King of Sweden, has just presented a report containing the result of researches respecting the increase of the population of the Kingdom, Finland excluded, since the year 1784. The number of inhabitants at that date was 1,736,482; in 1773, it was 1,938,797; in 1798, it was 2,353,228; and, in 1823, it was 2,687,457. The average annual increase for the whole period of 75 years, was 12,680. In 1823, the number of deaths was 56,057, and of births 98,259, making an excess of 42,192 in a single year. The average increase of the last fifteen years has 23,333. This accelerated increase is attributed to the general comfort produced by the progress of agriculture and industry, and to the propagation of vaccination. In 1779, there were 15,000 deaths by small pox; in 1822, there were but eleven in the whole kingdom of Sweden. *Bost. Daily Adv.*

In our Journal of yesterday, we announced the information received, via Key West, of the arrival at Havana, of a French frigate and brig of war, conveying Spanish troops; and of the movement which this circumstance was expected to create among the British men of war on the Jamaica station. There certainly appears to be something not altogether explicable in this co-operation of the French and Spanish authorities; and curiosity is awake to find out the ultimate destination of these troops. The conjecture of a Baltimore editor is, that they may be intended for hostile operations against Colombia or Mexico; and the Governments of the United States and Great-Britain are urged to make a formal remonstrance on the subject. Whatever may be the destination of these troops, we have it on the same authority as that which communicates the fact, that the British squadron in the West Indian seas is in possession of the fact, and is on the alert. Should any subsequent movements render it proper for the Governments of Great-Britain and the United States to interfere, there is no reason to doubt that both vigilance and energy will be exercised.

Nat. Journal.

To keep off or drive away bed bugs.
Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedstead, wainscoting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill, or expel them.

LAST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, MAY 14.

By the Howard, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 14th ult. furnishing London dates to the 9th. The chief article of interest is a further general rise in the price of cotton. We give what we can find on the subject, and such extracts as are interesting.

It seems, says the *Etoile*, that according to fresh orders, the coronation of his Majesty will decidedly take place on the 29th of May, instead of the first of June, as was announced.

A Court of Common Council has been held in London, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws; a number of resolutions to that effect were proposed and agreed to, with but one dissenting voice.

Sir Charles Stuart had arrived in Lisbon, and was soon to proceed to Rio Janeiro, in order, as is surmised, to arrange the terms of recognition by Portugal of the independence of Brazil. It is rumoured in a letter from Portugal, published in a Paris paper, that the King of Portugal might possibly accompany Sir Charles.

A committee has been got up in Paris, and is in active operation, to solicit aid for the Greeks. Among the names of the committee we observe those of Chateaubriand, La Rochefoucault, Delessert, Ternaux, Lafite, De Staél, and others.

A letter of the 7th March, from Algiers, published in the London papers, gives a detailed account of the earthquake at Belisa. Of 15,000 inhabitants, only 300 (and some of them wounded) are said to have escaped. 280 children were crushed in the ruins of one school. 7,000 bodies, horribly mutilated, had been extricated from the ruins. The troops whom the Dey had sent to superintend and assist in the work of relief, had been attacked and put to flight by the Cobails, descendants of the ancient Numidians.

On the 12th April, the anniversary of the return of the Bourbons, great felicitations were made to Charles X. who passed the troops in review on the occasion.

We hear that sixty of the principal banking and commercial houses of Paris have just presented an address to the King, in which they treat his Majesty, after the example of England, to send consuls to South America, and to make commercial treaties with all the nations where French vessels have liberty to enter. It is also said that the merchants of Bordeaux have signed a similar address, and that all the chambers of commerce in the Kingdom are acting simultaneously for the same object.

The increase of the Excise in the quarter ending 5th April, 1823, is 179,083, above the amount in the corresponding quarter in the last year, when the whole produce was 5,396,365; this year the amount is 5,573,443, although from the reduction of duties a great decrease is apparent on many articles, yet the increase upon others has been sufficient to create this surplus. The chief decrease is on wine, owing to the late reduction of duty; the same may be said, though in a less degree, of tobacco, and the decrease on salt is produced by an abolition of the tax. On the other hand, the chief increase is on articles of daily consumption by the lower classes of the people—on beer, 101,277; on hops, 114,350; on malt, 40,114; on British spirits, 36,392; and on candles, 16,100. Besides *notre* soap, an article not only of domestic cleanliness, but of extensive use in manufactures, and on which the increase is 41,028. Printed goods give an increase of 66,458. Glass, of 20,770. Tea, of 15,899, &c.

Courier.

Mr. Canning remains confined at Gloucester Lodge, by his attack of the gout. It is reported, that, even in the highest ecclesiastical quarter, some relaxation of anti-Catholic feeling has taken place.

We stated some time ago, that Mr. Stratford Canning having completed the special object of his mission to the Court of St. Petersburg had attempted to open the question of Greek politics, and the Count Nesselrode had declined to discuss a subject which did not form part of the business intrusted to him to negotiate with the English Envoy. We stated that Mr. S. Canning had immediately submitted to the justice of this objection of the Russian Minister; and, having nothing further to do in the Russian capital, had demanded his passports. While he was making preparations for his departure, a courier from Count Liven arrived at St. Petersburg with despatches; soon afterwards it was intimated to Mr. S. Canning that the Russian Cabinet was not unwilling to enter upon the subject of Greek politics with him, if he had received any instructions to negotiate before the arrival of Lord Strangford. Mr. S. Canning it was therefore supposed, would stay at St. Petersburg some time longer.

Times.

M. Gorbea, the Madrid banker, one of the principal agents for negotiating a Spanish loan in London, left town on Tuesday evening on his return, in consequence of orders to that effect from his Government. The despatches last

received, intimated to him, in substance, that "all the propositions respecting a loan sent from England having been rejected, in consequence of a stipulation that the debt of the Cortes should be acknowledged, his residence in England, was no longer necessary. If any English capitalist thought proper to make new propositions unaccompanied by a stipulation of that nature, they might do so, through the medium of M. Los Rios, the Spanish Ambassador."—*Courier.*

GENERAL JACKSON.

We are sorry to see the weak efforts of the enemies of General Jackson to injure him. They only disturb the public mind, without at all impairing its confidence in the general. Unable to find any just grounds of animadversion upon him, they resort to forgery and fabrication. The famous Nashville letter, got up to sully his fair fame, has gone to "the tomb of the Capulets." Another story is fabricated, and gravely published that General Jackson's money has been employed to buy up a newspaper at Lexington; and a shocking attempt is made to connect a personal rencontre and homicide, at Lexington, with the cause and the name of the illustrious hero and patriot. Well might a writer in a Washington paper say, that from these indications, proceeding from the imprudent opponents of General Jackson, there will be no necessity for setting up a press in his favor. His enemies will more effectually promote his popularity. Perhaps no man in the world is freer than General Jackson from the imputation of using any artificial means to recommend him self to his countrymen. Really it is the sound policy of all administrations to conciliate the good opinions of all classes of the people; and the sedulous cultivation and observance of this policy is especially all-important to the tranquillity and safety of an administration not brought into power by the votes of the people. We have, therefore, seen with but surprise and regret the exertions of certain prints to excite the sensibilities and call into play the opposition of the friends of General Jackson, who constitute the great body of the American people. It will be a more than hazardous experiment to provoke them into hostility to the existing executive. Their friendship should be sought. *Aurore.*

A friend of Gen. Jackson has written a letter to the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*, reprobating the attacks made upon his character, from which the Editors of that paper make the following extract:

"From present appearances, there will be no necessity for any man's setting up a press in favor of Gen. Jackson. Should the bitter spirit of persecution towards him continue, which is now manifested by the imprudent Presses opposed to him, his opponents will find out perhaps too late, that neither the Presses or the people of this country are made of such stuff as to bear with it. The good name and fame of Gen. Jackson are interwoven with that of his country, and, when such a man is to be hunted down, by calumny and abuse, at a time, too, when magnanimity and good feeling were never more necessary, and Presses and People of the country will cry out that the latter should be vindicated by the protection and defence of the former."

We were not, as it is well known, in favour of Gen. Jackson, for president, nor can we say who we shall be in favor of at the next election; but it is a fact, that Gen. Jackson would obtain the entire 36 votes of this state, if his name was put to the people, and no other man in the country can obtain the same vote. This is the impression at present, whether time may alter it I cannot say.—*Noah of N. Y.*

National Journal.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

The New York *Albion* mentions the appointment of Mr. CHARLES ROBERT VAUGHAN, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this country. It was lately mentioned in the Paris papers that Mr. Vaughan had passed through that city on his return to England from Switzerland, where he has been for the last two or three years in the capacity of minister. He is a young man under 40 years of age, of distinguished talents, a fine scholar and of great moral worth. He went to Spain in 1809, and soon after published a very interesting account of Saragossa. When Sir Henry Wellesley was appointed ambassador to the constitutional government of Spain at Seville, Mr. Vaughan was appointed his secretary, and remained in that station until 1818, when Sir Henry went for six or eight months to England, during which time Mr. Vaughan acted in the capacity of minister. He was afterwards appointed secretary to the embassy in France, and in 1822 or 1824, minister to Switzerland.

A DEMON.

A man named Robert Waddle, just out of the penitentiary, by a pardon from Mr. Shultz, has been sentenced at the last court in Montgomery county, Pa. for 25 years longer: 11 for a rape committed on a woman 91 years of age; and 14 for the same crime on a pretty little girl only 13 years of age!

TRAIL BY JURY.

A gentleman, who has lately returned from the west, informed me that in passing through the state of Indiana, he stopped at a county town, during the session of the court, in that place. He was invited to attend the court, and accordingly found the judge sitting on a large block, in one corner of a log cabin, paring his toe nails, and the members of the bar next the judge, separated from the people by a pole fastened to the sides of the house and extending across the room. Soon after he entered this seat of justice, the judge inquired of the sheriff, why the jury were not forthcoming—to which he replied, that he had eleven tied up stairs, and his deputies were engaged in running the twelfth down, that the jury would be ready in a few moments. Upon this our traveller, immediately departed, and soon after left the state.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

Naval.—The following, we learn, are the sentences pronounced on the Officers tried by the Court Martial held on board the United States ship "North-Carolina," 74, a short time previous to her departure from Hampton Roads:—Lieutenant Carter, of Marines, to be suspended from the service for six months; Sailing-Master Mull and Midshipman Van Dyke to be dismissed the service.

Midshipman Van Dyke, we understand, has been restored to his station and rank by the President.

It is worthy of remark, that although the British House of Commons contains upwards of 600 members, so little interest is felt in the legislative business generally before the House, that an adjournment frequently takes place because 40 members (the number necessary to constitute a House) are not present. It is by no means a rare occurrence to see motions of much intrinsic interest, and really important as to their operation on certain sections of the nation, disposed of, or perhaps negatived, when only 50 or 60 persons are present, most of whom are entirely ignorant of the nature of the question of which they have thus disposed. It is true, when the Ministers, or the Opposition party, intend to bring on important subjects, the supporters of the Government, or the Opposition, as the case may be, are summoned to attend by circular letters, which seldom fail to fill the seats respectively, at least as to numbers.

In our House of Representatives, on the contrary, containing 213 members, the general attendance was little short of 200; and, on some important questions, we believe there were sometimes not more than two or three individuals absent; and even their absence was to be accounted for by some unavoidable cause.

National Journal.

By some recent proceedings in the British House of Commons, we find that there was an appropriation made for charities in Ireland, of no less than 100,000 pounds sterling—nearly half a million of dollars. It was stated by Mr. Hume that the sum applicable to charities in Ireland, for the purpose of education, was 750,000, or nearly one million four hundred thousand dollars.

It is stated in the *National Intelligencer* that Mr. Madison's first nomination of a Secretary of State, was so strongly opposed in the Senate, that "he was advised to, and did actually withdraw the nomination." The individual nominated was "a citizen of elevated character and distinguished talents." Every body naturally inquires, what individual is alluded to? We know not whom to guess, except Mr. Gallatin.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

In the *National Intelligencer* of the 10th instant, is published a table exhibiting a "Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States," for the year ending on the 30th of September last; embracing every description of Imports from, and Exports to, foreign countries; also, the Tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, foreign countries, and the Tonnage of foreign powers employed in the commerce of the United States. We regret that its length precludes its insertion in our paper. The following contrast of the result of the aggregates of the Statement of the last year with that which preceded, shows their increase and decrease:

1823. 1824. Increase.

Imports. 77,579,237 80,549,007 2,969,740

Dom. Exports. 47,155,408 50,749,503 3,194,092

For. Exports. 27,541,622 28,187,157

Total Exports. 74,699,030 75,986,657 1,287,627

Amt. Ton. ent. 775,271 850,033 74,762

For. Ton. do. 119,498 102,367

* Decrease 2,205,465. † Do. 17,101.

The cultivation of cotton has been introduced at the Sandwich Islands—in one island 12,000 acres have been enclosed for the purpose.

The legislature of Illinois has passed a law laying a fine of \$25 on every person who shall bring into that state a pack of playing cards, or dice, billiard balls, or buy or use them—and \$100 on every tavern keeper, &c. who shall permit them to be used in his house.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

FROM THE GEORGIA PATRIOT.

The storm which has been gathering over the Creeks, since the late treaty with a part of their nation, has at last burst in full fury, and threatens the most terrible consequences to that unfortunate people.

It is well known that a large moiety of the Creek Indians have long been opposed to the principle of ceding their territory. Beginning to appreciate the advantages of civilization, and to prefer the agricultural to the savage life, they were making improvements on the soil, and cultivating the arts of peace. Feeling the same attachment to the spot of their birth and the graves of their fathers, as people of more civilized climes; and relying on the promise of the United States that they should not be removed but with their own consent, they were determined not to part with their land, and had threatened death to any chief who should propose such a measure.

When it was known, therefore, that M'Intosh, head chief of the Cowetas, and a few of his followers had taken it upon themselves to make a treaty, without the approbation of their nation, and had actually ceded away the whole of their land, sold their country, and stipulated for the removal of the whole tribe beyond the Mississippi, which, for a time, they could not believe, their rage and animosity knew no bounds. All who had signed the treaty were declared outlaws, and their lives threatened on their return.

It was at this juncture that Col. Lamar was despatched into the nation by his excellency Gov. Troubridge, threatening them with vengeance if they offered to harm his good cousin Gen. M'Intosh, and the others who had signed the treaty. Lamar, as was expected, came back with a flea in his ear and a lie in his mouth—stated the Indians were peaceable and satisfied; and that those who had published the contrary were guilty of misrepresentation, and were trying to stir the savages up to mischief.

For some time, M'Intosh and his adherents seemed afraid to go back; but the promise of assistance and protection, had so far lulled their apprehensions, that they ventured to their homes. Fatal security! No sooner was it known that they had returned to the nation, than hostilities were commenced against them. M'Intosh had a large sum of money in his house, several thousand dollars of which, in bills, were burnt, the rest was plundered by the hostiles. No insult was offered the women and children, and we hear of no person being molested but such as had signed the treaty.

Postscript.—Our last accounts from the Creek nation are to the 6th inst. Upto that time, though considerable excitement prevailed among the Indians, no further hostilities had been exhibited. The accounts state that Sam. Hawkins was hanged, and Ben. Hawkins, badly wounded. The hostile chiefs say they want the whites distinctly to understand that they were only executing their laws; that no white man would be hurt by them; and that they wished them to travel through the nation, as formerly.

The Cowetas, or M'Intosh party, consist of about 4000 men; but it is stated only 80 can be got together. The other party is said to be 8,000 strong.

Georgia Patriot.

GALLIPOLIS, (OHIO) JAN. 25.

A few days since, a man by the name of

Sans, having made some advances to a young lady in the county of Meigs, which did not meet with the approbation of her father, the old gentleman forbade him the house. But my gentleman, intent upon his game, was not to be defeated in this way. He with a few of his associates, went to the Magistrate, procured a state's warrant for the old gentleman, had him arrested in the dead of

The Markets.

NETTIEVILLE PRICES, May 19.

Cotton, 24 a 25; flour, fine, 44 a 45; superfine, 43 to 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32 a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 60 to 65; bacon, 53 a 6; salt, Turks Island, 70.75 per bush.; molasses, 35 a 40; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 23; 2d. and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, 31.20 a 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7½; beeswax, 34 a 35; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ to 6 pr. 100 lbs.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

Cotton brisk at 25 cents. Flour in fair demand. Tobacco dull. Corn fallen to 65. Sugar and salt on the rise.

Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 16.

Cotton, S. Island, 60 to 85, stained do. 35 to 45; Maine and Santee, 50 to 55; short staple, 25 a 30 cts.; Whiskey 20 a 30; Bacon, 7; Hams, 8 a 9½; Lard, 9 a 11½; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inches) 28 a 30; Coffee Prime Green, 20 a 21; Inf. to good, 17 a 19.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1½ per cent. dis. Darien Bank Notes 7 a 9 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—*Uplands* had been moving off rather slowly at the quotations of the preceding week, until Friday morning; when intelligence was privately received by a few persons, of an advance in the price of the article in England, and pretty heavy purchases were made in the course of that day, before suspicion was excited, at a small advance upon previous rates; and it is stated that as high as 30 and 31 cents was paid for superior lots, in the evening. On Saturday forenoon, the extent of the information being still withheld, holders were unwilling to sell, and very little was consequently doing in the market. In the afternoon the brig *Gen. Brown*, by which the intelligence was received, came into port, and her letters, which are to the 2d ult. being delivered, not fully confirming the reports which had been circulated, some of the holders appeared anxious to realize profits in the evening.

Courier.

CAMDEN, MAY 14.

Cotton.—Small quantities arrive daily and sales are brisk, at from 20 to 26 cents, as high as 27 cts. has been given for the best qualities.

Corn.—continues scarce and high, commanding 75 to 88 cents. *Chronicle.*

The New-York Gazette mentions that there is now exhibiting at Flushing, L. I. a splendid collection of more than 360 varieties of Hyacinths.

The Blind restored to sight.—A young man of Louisiana, had been blind about ten years, during which time he married and became the father of three children. Having heard of the skill of Dr. Lobatut of New Orleans, as an oculist, he hastened to put himself under his care, leaving his wife and children at Baton Rouge. A fortnight had scarcely elapsed when his sight was completely restored, and he enabled to go and see his wife and children, for the first time.

NAVAL DEPOT.

It is stated in the Savannah Georgian, on the authority of Gen. Call, of Florida, that the U. States naval depot is to be removed from Thompson's Island, (which has been the grave of some of our best and brightest seamen) to the salubrious town of Pensacola. This place is not quite so convenient a rendezvous for our antipiratical squadron, as Thompson's Island; but when the healthiness of the two situations is taken into consideration, every man in the community will approve the change as highly beneficial and advantageous.

Singular fact.—A cat and rat are now living in perfect intimacy in the neighboring town of Martinsburg. The latter is quite young, and receives its nourishment from the former with her own offspring. The history of the acquaintance is briefly this: A rat's nest was found, with two young ones in it: they were seized and thrown to the cat: one of them was instantly devoured, but the other was taken up by Puss and conveyed to her kittens, and has since been treated with tenderest care. The rat is of the Norway species.

Winchester Republican.

DR. SAMUEL PARR, LL. D.

The death of this eminent scholar, on the 6th ult. is announced in the English papers. From the year 1780, (when commenced his literary career by the publication of two sermons,) till a late period, he frequently employed his pen on critical, political, and theological subjects. His *Bellendenus de Stato, and Paface, &c.* and *Character of the late Mr. Fox*, in two octavo volumes, (published under the name of *Philopatris Varvicensis*) are his most distinguished works. He was celebrated as a Greek scholar; and in his time associated with all the great and learned among his British contemporaries. His age was near 80.

National Journal.

The following toast was given by Gen. Lafayette, at the Masonic festival in New-Orleans:

"The Brethren who worked together on the lines on the 8th of January, and the Master workman who directed them."

Miss Preble, whose death was mentioned in our last, at Woolwich, in full health, fell dead at the foot of the bed, while her brother was addressing her in his last moments. They were both buried in one grave.

Portland Pa.

Salisbury:

MAY 31, 1825.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A meeting of the citizens of Salisbury, and vicinity, is requested at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday next, the 4th of June, for the purpose of entering into some preparatory arrangements for the celebration of the coming anniversary of American Independence, the 4th of July. The Bell will be rung, between 3 and 4 o'clock on that day, as a notice for the people to assemble.

May 31.

OLDEN TIMES.

One of the Professors of the University, at Chapel Hill, being solicitous to rescue from oblivion the many ballads and patriotic songs which were composed during the war of the Revolution, by the Bards of those times, and sung in camps, at musters, &c. has laudably undertaken to collect all those in this state that may yet be in existence. It is well remembered by the surviving few who were participants in the events of the Revolution, that those songs and ballads which were sung in camps and at public meetings, had a happy and beneficial effect, by infusing new life into those who were wearisome, and stimulating and confirming the patriotism of those who were wavering. These fugitive pieces are not only faithful chroniclers of the important events, but of the feeling and sentiment, of the "times which tried men's souls."

The gentleman at Chapel Hill has already collected a number of these pieces; and, in order to assist him in his praiseworthy efforts, it is requested of all those persons in the western part of North-Carolina who may have any Songs or Ballads of the description above mentioned, or who may have a knowledge of any, to direct them to the Postmaster at Chapel Hill. The following are some, of which it is desirable to obtain copies:

By Timothy Riggs, of Rutherford county.—*The Battle of the Cowpens.*

By the same.—*The Battle of King's Mountain.*

By a man in Iredell, name not known.—*The Battle of Ramsour's Mill.*

By a man in Rowan, name unknown.—*A Dialogue between a Soldier and Officer, to the tune, "Banks of the Dee."* The following is a specimen, being all the writer recollects of it:

SOLDIER.

It was in the summer, no breezes were blowing

When we were encamp'd near the Swamps of Santee:

The gnats and mosquitoes around us did hover,

The frogs in each pond they sang merrily,

The toads in the swamps were a lying,

Beef and rice in the kettles on the fires were

frying,

Whilst many a poor soldier in his tent lay

dying,

Lamenting his fate in the Swamps of Santee.

OFFICER.

O pray now, Soldier, why do you mourn,

The time is soon coming when we will return,

Crowned with laurels from the green bay tree,

And ne'er more return to the Swamps of San-

tee.

Another by John Flenningham, Esq. of Mecklenburg. He was Commissary to the expedition to Wilmington, in the autumn of the year 1781, (since removed near Pittsburg) and made a song describing the incidents of the expedition, to the tune of "Bold Armstrong man."

The following is recollects as describing the charge of our cavalry on the

Highland Stotch at Raft Swamp:

Their swords they drew,

And did rush through

The tory crew,

And bonnets flew,

Made them fly helter skelter.

In the late war we had songs, one by a Tennesseean about Old Hickory and the Creek War, which was sung in several western counties in this state before the late Presidential Election, and, it was admitted, produced considerable effect.

TO OUR PATRONS.

This week's number (the 260th) of the Western Carolinian, complete five years since its establishment.

The course we have pursued, and the humble efforts we have exerted, in conducting the paper thus far, enables us to take a retrospect of our labors with a degree of self-complacency, which, in connexion with an extended and liberal patronage, is a source to us of grateful contemplation; and will remain deeply impressed upon our recollection, when the ill-fated incident to times of excitement shall be buried in eternal forgetfulness.

Amidst the acrimony of feeling engendered by the violent political agitation which has just passed by, it were vain for us to expect to avoid the entangling contentions of the time. Although we were studious to allay the asperity of discussion, and neutralize the bitterness of feeling, which some people seemed solicitous only to cherish, between the adverse parties, we know that, in pursuing, as we did, consistently and determinedly, a course which we believed the interest of the people and the common welfare of our country called for, we were no more exempt from the little aberrations and excesses of which such times are always very prolific, than others who engaged in the discussion. Every member of the human family is abundantly in need of the charitable indulgence of his fellow-members; and we acknowledge ourselves debtor to a plentiful share of that indulgent forbearance.

Now that the troubled waters of the political sea are hushed into stillness, and the placid surface indicates a season of respite from the hickings of political strife, we hope to devote a greater portion of our columns to such essays, and extracts as may tend to cherish those social feelings, without which civilized society loses one-half its charms.

In the miscellaneous department of our paper, our humble endeavors shall be exerted to amuse the fancy, and strengthen the understanding—to embellish the mind, and refine the heart—to guide the wayward inclination, and point the soul to Heaven.

In the political department, it is our desire to discard every thing like intemperate discussion, and unprofitable dissertation, but we invite calm and

That loathsome disease, the *Small Pox*, has been introduced into Monticello, Georgia, by a merchant from Charleston. Two or three deaths had taken place; but, at our last accounts, measures had been taken effectually to check the spread of the disease: some of those persons who had been previously vaccinated, were affected very lightly, and others not at all.

An election took place in the city of Charleston, on the 16th and 17th inst. for a Representative in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. *Poinsett* as minister to Mexico. Col. *William Drayton*, the distinguished gentleman whom Gen. Jackson recommended to Mr. Monroe, in 1816, as a suitable person for the appointment of Secretary of War, was a candidate. Maj. *William Crafts* was Col. Drayton's opponent.

The United States ship of the line, North Carolina, which sailed for the Mediterranean a short time since, mounts 94 guns, with ports in her gang-ways for 8 more 42 pound carronades.

SLEEP vs. STUDY.

A correspondent in the Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine, who describes himself as debarr'd from reading in the day by business, and as always experiencing an irresistible drowsiness when he takes a book at night, although very fond of it, says he discovered an antidote to this baffling tendency, in a common onion, cut through the middle and placed in close contact with the eyes. Some involuntary tears are of course produced by this process, but the writer affirms that it leaves the eye-balls refreshed and dispels the soporific heaviness.

Eye Stone.—It is said that a grain of flax seed possesses all the valuable properties of the stone.

To wash Calico without fading.—Put a table spoonful of common salt into the suds, and the colors will remain as bright as before washing.

As it should be.—The legislature of Upper Canada have passed a law admitting printing presses, types, and every article made for printers' use, to be imported duty free.

To keep hops for the future use.—Hops lose all their fine flavour by exposure to the air and damp. They should be kept in a dry close place, and lightly packed.

Lord Bacon, on being once asked to drink the King's health, is said to have replied, that "he would drink for his own health, and pray for that of the King."

FROM A CONNECTICUT PAPER.

An intelligent farmer has communicated to us what he says is an effectual remedy against injury to horses and cattle that may have eaten too much grain: It is simply to administer a pint of melted hog's lard, as soon as the fact is discovered. He says he has tried the experiment a number of times, and always with success.

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dignified inquiry and discussion, on all subjects of national importance or local interest. In selecting political, commercial, religious, or miscellaneous articles of information, we shall exercise our maturest judgment: and, in fine, shall unceasingly devote our time and humble talents towards rendering the Western Carolinian worthy the patronage of those who have hitherto so generously supported it, "through evil and through good report."

Married,

In Nash county, on the 5th inst. Josiah Crudup, Esq. of Wake, to Miss Mary Boddie, daughter of George Boddie, Esq. of the former place.

Died,

At his seat, near Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the evening of the 4th inst. John Henderson, Esq. at the advanced age of 84 years, native of Scotland, but for many years a respectable inhabitant of Chatham county.

In Franklin county, Alabama, lately, Major Wm. Russell, aged upwards of 60. The Major was a native of Rutherford county, in this state, from whence he removed early in life to Tennessee, and was an active soldier in the various contests which took place with the Cherokee Indians, both under Gen. Sevier and Gen. Jackson.

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The Bluse.

TO THE AGUE.

Thou shivering, shaking, frosty power,
How long wilt thou, with looks so sour,
Approach and damp each gladsome hour,
With trembling sorrow?

And lo! where marching in the rear,
Comes fever too with aspect drear;
And not a whit the worse for wear,
He calls to-morrow.

Thou third day tyrant, when shall I,
With Quinine armed, thy power defy,
And make thee turn thy back and fly
Far, far away?

Come, come, ye doctors at my call,
Come, quickly come, each one and all,
That ague may no more enthrall
Me each third day.

Then when the scoundrel you're defeated,
And far from me he has retreated,
And once again in health I'm seated,
And safe and sound;

My muse shall raise a tuneful song,
And in your praise the notes prolong,
And spread them wide o'er all the throng
That gapes around.

OLD AGE.

Age is the heaviest burden man can bear—
Compound of disappointment, pain and care:
For when the mind's experience comes at length,
It comes to mourn the body's loss of strength.
Resigned to ignorance all our better days,
Knowledge just ripens when the man decays:
One ray of light the closing eye receives,
And wisdom only takes what fully leaves.

ON LEAVING HOME.

The lip could utter, of the heart's concern,
But there was one from whom was only heard
God bless thee! and it was affection's knell
For many a lonely day. The very phrase
Was oft repeated by the parting voice
Of youthful friendship; and the last farewell
Of some who lov'd me in my boyish days,
Was warm and tearful. Yet there was one,
Whose heart beat quicker than her eyes ran o'er;
Whose trembling lips refused to whisper more
Than that warm prayer. It was a hallow'd tone!

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT INVENTION.

Mr. Jos. Bell is building in this town, a boat which he intends to propel by LEVER power. It is now nearly completed and he expects to put it in operation in the course of the ensuing week. The machinery is very simple, and the manual force required to work it, will not exceed that of four persons. Mr. Bell is perfectly confident that this attempt of his to apply the lever power to boats with great advantage, will be successful, and that he can propel them with much greater rapidity than is done by steam. No person has ever yet succeeded in making this application, although there can be no doubt of the correctness of the principle. Should Mr. Bell effect his object, it will be one of the greatest achievements of the present age, and will entirely explode the use of steam boats, as the labour and expense to put boats on his plan into operation are infinitely less, and the advantages derived from the power and lightness of the machinery, much greater. Mr. Bell is a plain, unlearned, but by no means visionary man. His ingenuity and are capable of judging, think highly of it. We presume we shall hereafter have occasion to recur to this subject. Cheraw Intelligencer.

CHINSE DINNER.

Singapore is an island belonging to Great Britain, situated near the southern extremity of Malacca. In June last, Mr. H. K. a Chinese merchant, entertained the whole of the European merchants and military officers of the city of Singapore with a splendid Chinese dinner. In the bill of fare, we find the following "delicious novelties:" Soups of birds' nests, frogs' and ducks' livers; a harsher of stewed Elephants tails, with a sauce of lizards' eggs; a stewed porcupine, served up with the fat of turtle; fish maws, served up with a sea weed; a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished round the border with peacock's combs (this dish cost \$200); jellies made from the rhinoceros' hide; fruit from Malacca and Rio; wines from Europe, &c. The party remained at the table until 3 o'clock the next morning: "about this time the wine had made an impression on the heads of some of the party, and the glass-ware was heard to tingle in different parts of the room; all, however, ended in perfect harmony."

PIGRAM.....FROM THE GERMAN.
If one has served thee, tell the deed to many.
Has thou served many? Tell it not to any.

"WE HAVE DONE TAKING RYE."

We are told that once on a time, a poor family having been burnt out, received much kindness at the hands of their neighbours, who continued to administer to their wants until they became comparatively wealthy. Among others who came upon an errand of charity, was a benevolent farmer with a load of rye, but on making known the object of his visit, he was chilled with the reply, that "we have done taking rye!" This story was brought to mind by the following anecdote, recently communicated to us by a friend, with names and circumstances, and which we publish chiefly with a view of showing how extensive and inveterate is the habit of borrowing newspapers, to the incalculable wrong and injury of "the trade."

A person residing in —, in the county of St. Lawrence, had the misfortune by accident to lose his only cow and being in low circumstances, it was proposed by the printer (B—p.) to have the citizens contribute to him to make up his loss. The suggestion was adopted, and they severally gave him one dollar: and in addition to the dollar, the printer sent him word that he would send him his paper three or six months. The person directly called on him and told him, "if it would not make much difference, he would like to have him pay the money, for one of his neighbors took the paper, and he could BORROW IT!" Com. Adv.

ROSES.

It is reported that Roses were first presented from the Pope, and in 1726 they were placed over the goals of Confessionals as the symbol of secrecy. Hence the meaning of the phrase, "under the rose."

An important discovery has been made in Chemistry. It is a fluid and transparent soap, for personal use and for washing of linen and wearing apparel. It may be preserved many years in bottles or casks, and the manufacturing prime cost of it is considerably cheaper than that of the common soap.

King James I. of England, went out of his way to hear a noted preacher. The Clergyman, seeing the King enter, left his text to declaim against swearing, for which the King was notorious. When done, James thanked him for his sermon; but asked him what connexion swearing had with his text. He answered, "since your Majesty came out of your way through curiosity, I could not in complaisance do less than go out of mine to meet you."

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Extravagance is reckoned dishonesty. Whoever spends upon himself, or throws away upon any other person, more than he can prudently afford, (whatever fine names of elegance, good nature, or generosity his conduct may receive) in reality disposes of what cannot be fairly called his own—he does in effect defraud his family, and will be in great danger of being driven to less than go out of mine to meet you."

BUYING OUT.

Harriette Wilson, whose Memoirs are now publishing in England, has written a letter to Mr. Ellice, a member of the British Parliament, in which she tells him that he is "quizzed most unmercifully" in the last volume, but if he will forward to her 200l., she will not publish a word about him. She says that people are buying themselves so fast out of her book, that she has no time to attend to them, but that she should be sorry not to "give each a chance, if they choose to be out." Two noble dukes are among those who have bought out. She says, "I get as much by a small book, as you give me for taking you out or more. I attack no poor men, because they cannot help themselves." She tells Mr. E. that she has no time to write again, "as what with writing books and then altering them for those who buy out, I am done up—*grappe en mort.*"

We ought to avoid every species of deceit, dissimulation, or evasion in our dealings with one another. It is dishonest to ascribe to our goods any quality which we know they have not; and to conceal any fault which we know they have, and which the buyer cannot in fairness be supposed to be acquainted. It is dishonesty to represent our wares to be what they are not, or not to be what they are.

For Sale.

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall. Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for cash, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some Dry Goods; also, some Glass, China, Delfware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.

G. M.

Latest Spring Fashions.

The subscriber having lately received from Mr. Allen Ward of Philadelphia, the patentee of the mathematical system of cutting garments, the newest and latest fashions he informs his customers and all others wanting

Fashionable Clothes

made, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in a splendid a style as any in the place. All orders from a distance will be speedily executed, and clothing forwarded to any section of the country.

THOMAS DICKSON.

Salisbury, May 1, 1825. 55

Estate of Alex. Long, deceased.

The subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, Accts. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, —— house is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

Clock & Watch Repairing.

ARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of Gold and silver work, in a new, careful manner, and on very liberal terms.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business.

[U. S.] Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825.

J. A. FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Cotton Ginning.

The subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 32, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest possible time, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send.

He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

J. A. FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 5000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 500 do. assorted Eagle &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 3000 do. druggists' and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles; glass stoppers 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, differ. sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT.

Corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia.

For 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till broad.

March 1, 1825. 38f

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russel vs. Macil Suggs; original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3d Monday in June next, and then plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

DAN'L COLEMAN, c. c. e.

Printer's fee, \$4.

3m68

Proposals

FOR publishing a paper at Yorkville, South-Carolina, to be entitled the

ENCYCLOPEDIA,

by JAMES M'KEE & JOSIAH HARRIS.

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All communications to be addressed, "Editor Encyclopedia," Yorkville, S. C.

April 2, 1825. 41

Hard Times!—the Wilmington (Delaware) College is offered for sale by the sheriff of New-Castle county, in that state.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray. Original attachment levied, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3d Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. e.

Price adv. \$4. 3m62

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Pritchard. Judicial attachment: James Hud peth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and pleads, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. W. WILLIAMS, jun. c. c. e.

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State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delanorth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. e.

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State of North-Carolina,